the laws, then self-defence and the p

SAN MATEO ELECTION—CHRIS LILLY FOLLS TWO
HUNDERD VOTES TO KEEP EVEN.
e San Mateo election of May last was contested in
an Mateo County Court, before Judge Benjamin F.
at Belmont, on the 10th inst. The issues were made

Case-S. B. Gordon vs. Chas. Fair, Assessor.

acock being sworn, said—I reside at Red-know Chris. Lilly; I saw him after the house; on Tuesday, May 13, the day after was at Lilly is, was invited up stairs where king out the tally list and returns; did not re but the two Theilers; the eidest Theiler making out the number of votes; the ler had access to the papers, and was oc-aged on them. When they took up a bal-id call out ten for so and so; six or tother, and so on; always called out number; one time when they took a alled out ten for Ackorson, but some one in o use—transfer them to Mulligan: Acker-ed;" they did not appear to be at all gov-number of ballots in the box, always called id do not take place in the same room where as held; it was a kind of a sitting room up

mark, and that they were then doing it in at being sworn, said:—I live at Redwood carpenter; I was in Redwood City on the reference; I was in Redwood City on the reference; and the two Mulligans; did number of them together; saw no election ut; saw no returns except when the conde out the papers; did not know where did not go into a room with Lilly; saw no Lilly say ho was waiting for McDougal's tin; did not intend to put in his until after least of the commissioners were in Redwood City; saw five o'clock; did not understand that Lilly inspector; Lilly said he would hold on to pretty near sundown; I did not learn why the returns, he not being a judge or including an asked why Lilly did not bring and appeared displeased at his not doin control over the returns; I saw him after

sourt.
arrington being swarn, said—I live in this countrin Lake Farm, within two or three inites of rings: have lived there since January, 1851; I squainted with the population of Crystal Springs at: I was at the polling place at Crystal Springs reall acquainted with the population of Grystal Springs Belmost; I was at the poling place at Grystal Springs Aclock on the morning of the election, when I arith y said they were organized and had eight or ten epolled; I asked who they were, and was told that Pat. Hickey had been there with a party, and voted, cone; saw the Board of Judges and inspectors in the i, I had never seen but one of them here; had seen passing near the Abbey; not one of them here; had seen passing near the Abbey; not one of them hered in the not; know some of them now; I asked if hey were y to receive votes; they had only four, and the law red five; they pointed to one who was asleep, snoring diously; he then got up; he was a pock marked man, do to be sick; I suggested that they should let some et in his place whe could attend to the duties; this refused; wished to inquire who they were bevoting; could not learn; a Mr. Moss, who was me, knew the pock-marked man as "Liverpool;" I have seen three of the others since, but do know their names; "Liverpool Jack," lives in "rancisco; none of them live in the precinct they the poil all day; I left at 2 or 3 o'ciock; during my there were about 43 legal legal ballots put in the best, there are not over 25 males in the precinct; I do not know James Hengle on the half of them by including Belmont and up to po the mountains; I am weil acquainted with Bel; no one know it better than I do; in Belmont there bout 20 votes.

Cross-ceamination:—" Liverpool Jack," was a judge cross-ceamination:—" Liverpool Jack, and the pool of the mountains; I am weil acquainted with Bel; no one know it better than I do; in Belmont there bout 20 votes.

of the mountains; I am well acquainted with Belloo one knows it better than I do; in Belmont there at 20 votes.

case-examination:—"Liverpool Jack" was a judge exter; could not learn about the other judges; was at 6 or 7 Chileno votes were polled atter I left; I tally during the time of my stay, and made is it see scaet there could have been just as many as ges and inspectors pleased; I did not know the did not go to Bedwood City.

The Foster testified that the writing on the Crystal returns was not in the same hand writing as the res of either the clerk, the judges or inspectors.

Gough, being sworn, said—I am positive that the from Lilly's are in three distinct handwritings, aring from here signatures at the foot; had some the Lilly said he had been to Belmont on Tuesday & Monday, to try and see the returns, but could intoling; towards evening had seen Gov. Mobolity in the could find out nothing from him about them; icfougal said, with a triumphant air, "Well, Lilly, gest pole will knock the persimmons." Lilly said ught that was hint enough, and he now sees at the longest pole did knock the persimmons. les Fair, being recalled, said—The Belmont polls eld in a room in the corner of McDogal's house; at Palmer was inspector, and Benj. Fenwick and Gaffhey, Judges, Liddell and Thomson were the ; saw Thomson act as Clerk; he kept a tally list on of paper written up and down; after the polls were the Judges and inspector saided the box and left eroom; Palmer and Fenwick were there all the I stayed next day (Tuesday); saw inspector and ; did not see any counting; watted until Wednesbout noon, for the counting, but could not see it; it have no sica where the votes were counted, cross examination—The voting did not go on very ly; some persons from San Mateo voted at Belmont add they were draud to vote at San Asteo.

me persons from San Mateo voted at Belment ey were afraid to vote at San Mateo. tancuck, being recalled, said—I came to Bel-clock on the morning of election; went to the he polling place; asked if there had beca any y said "a few;" saw the paper for taily lists, ap paper; could not have been so large as the shown; two persons, Geo. W. Gaffney and were there; they said the others were around i facever made an offer to Lilly of \$600 to pro-ult in favor of Redwood City for county

defendants.

Judge Fox, after commenting on the testimony, said:—
It is clear that frauds have been committed at Crystal
Spring, Lilly's and Belmont. The judgment of the Court
is that the returns from those three precincts are corrupt and void, and that they must be excluded from the
returns of the county.

The same decision was made in each of the cases.

affairs in this city—being impersion is impersor—requires some explanation to our friends and relatives at the Sast. No doubt they can and will fully endorse and appreciate the action of the Vigilance Committee, so far as their organization and the execution of those noted assassins, Cora and Casey, are concerned; but why it is that the Committee still continues its sessions day after day, and even week after week, and this, too, in spite of protests and proclamations, is an affair not so easily understood, and may be more difficult of appreciation. It must be remembered that this great movement of society was not produced solely by the murder of Mr. King. Indeed, that event was nothing more than the spark which ignited the magazine. It was merely the proximate cause of the uprising of the masses, and was only one in a long series of outrages which had infurinted the good citizens of San Francisco, and finally forced them, in self-preservation, to usurp temporarily all the functions of government. It requires no argument to convince any same man that one crime, no matter how heinous, is no justification of a revolutionary struggle such as we are now undergong; nor does any citizen of this city base his approval of the formation and action of the Committee upon so slim a foundation. Murder was but one of the crimes to be prevented, and, in the estimation of many, by no means the worst and highest.

The main object to be attained, therefore, after the successful organization of the Committee, was to go down much deeper than the outer surface of society, and take

worst and highest.

The main object to be attained, therefore, after the successful organization of the Committee, was to go down much deeper than the outer surface of society, and take especial cognizance of those offe nees, which, being gusst rollitical in their character, afforded at the same time a premium and a protection for crimes of the teepest die. It had been observed throughout the State, and especially in the cities and towns, that most of the crimes committed were the legitimate products of the gaming table. This vice, ever since the settlement of the country, haven almost universally induged in by certain classes until it seemed next to impossible to root it out without at the same time, exterminating the gamblers themselves Being men of abundant leisure, they eagerly engaged in all the political questions of the day, and very early succeeded in monopolizing all political power. From the outset, they carried their system of tricks and cheating into politics; so that when the legislature of 1854 abolished public gambling, they fell back on the other branch of their profession, and at once dictated terms to every candidate in the State. At first, they were shy of being candidates themselves, but gradually they came out from their dark holes and alleys, and ventured to stand for important offices themselves.

This system of political chicanery continued to grow more and more, until the beaute disgraceful or an homest citizen to receive a nomination for office, and finally cultimizate in the State. Marshai, the election of Pavid Scannel to the post of High Sheriff of San Francisco country, and the election of Hugh C. Murray to the highest judicial station in the State.

The species are not slow to suspect the unholy means

scient foxers were employed to keep guard over the strance of the polis, and not ar election passed without some dreadful assault being committed, or some improvoked insult given.

Eventually this city fell into the hands of Ned McGowan, and their friends, sympathizers and employees. Whatever the state of the public voice, they were sure to be success ful. No matter what votes went into the ballot boxes, the returns always showed them to be victorious. The places selected to hold the polls were usually dark, small rooms, protected by barricaded windows, and guarded by hired a ssassins. When the voting ceased no citizen was permitted to witness the counting, but if any attempt was made to force the entrance, the great partychiefs were appealed to, and responded by hastuning to the spot with a gang of villaims armed with blodgeons, howic knives and revolvers. The coast was immediately cleared, and the infamy marched triumphantly for ward. In the meantime it was found impossible to convict any of this gang, or if convicted to punish them. When all other resources failed an appeal was had to the pardoning power of the Governor, and it is melancholy to be compelled to acmit that it was but too often successful. In this manner the notorious Charley P. Duane—better known as Dutch Charley—was the receptent of Executive clementy, and rescued at the last moment from the jaws of the pentientary.

Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of the present year. Villany reached its chamax at the last fall election, when a professional gambler was elected Sheriff, and a notorious ballot box stuffer returned supervisor from a precinct in which he did not reside, and where he was not even a candidate. This outrage was denounced by one of the presses in this city, in unmeasured terms, but the editor was waited upon by Casey, and threatened assassination if he ventured to follow up the attack. Close upon the hoels of these infamous proceedings followet the murder of General Richardson, U. S. Marshal, and the mede trial of the

that pilloged every sucred right of the citizen, and trampled upon every civil and social tie, was shot down in broad daylight, to the most public street in the city, by a convicted felon, and notorious stuffer at the polls. The flames then burst forth, and the grand reaction set in. Men of all ruces, creeds and politics railied about the standard of right, unitariled for the first time in open defiance of the ruffiam on the shores of the Pacific. A day of retribution for long years of oppression of the worst form dawned ausactiously upon this crime-ridden city, and an army of patriots sprung up in a single night, like the dragons teeth sown on the plains of Attica, three thousand years ago.

True it is, that ancient, long established and cherished forms stood in the way of the people's exodus from the land of bondage, but those were dashed aside without a struggle or a sigh. They had been cheated too long of the substance, to pay any respect to the shadow. The jewel had been stolen, and the casket was worthless without it. The soul of law had long since departed, and they had no time to pause over the putrid and decaying corpse. Their motio was—"Let the dead bury the dead."

Although these outrages were perfectly familiar to the masses of men throughout the State, still a singular phenomenon presented itself at the commencement of the purification. Some gentlemen of high standard of what they facctiously termed law and order, invited the Covernor of the State to interfere, and declare this city in a "state of insurrection." The present Governor being a weak, impulsive man, flatiered by the praise of men who had recently been his violent opponents, and vainly covetous of distinction, was casily entraged into the source, and issued his proclamation.

He soon discovered, however, his impotency to enforce it but choking with mortified pride, and constitutional obstinacy, he has higherto refused to withdraw it or receive from a position that has covered him with ridicule see contents.

In the meantime the Committee

Union.
Whatever, therefore, may be the sickly sentiment of

Whatever, therefore, may be the sickly sentiment of curret lawyers and paper-made constitutional jurists, all men of common sense and true patrictism wil sympathize with the committee wherever a due sense of their wrongs is appreciated; and however much they may rearet the necessity that has called them moto being, will bid them God speed in their glorious work of freeing society from its pests and plunderers, and inaugarating a new era of reform and regeneration.

To our Eastern iriends, therefore, we say, let us quietly proceed with the task that has been unexpectedly growing upon us as we have progressed; let us pursue the even tenor of our way, unaffected by your opposition, and undiscouraged by your frowns, until it shall have been ac omplished; and if we cannot yet lay claim to your full approval of our course thus far, give us the charity of your silence until our labors shall have terminated, and our organization disbanded. Then, when the whole tribe of acoundreds that have fattened for so long on the spouls of a plundered community shall have been bannshed from smong us—when the last of the deacerators of the right of suffrage shall have been ostracised—when law, that we found lying in the gutters, ragged and despixed, shall have been once more enthroned upon her seat, and society purified from its abominations, then we shall appear before you in our characters of patriot reformers, and ask, in the name of God and our country, for your verdicts.

Treformers, and ask, in the name of God and our country, for your verdicts.

Miscellameous News.

Governor Footz.—Among the thousand false reports circulated by the law and murder party, for the purpose of creating discord among citizens not members of the Vigilance Committee, who are prepared, however, if ever the occasion should require it, to give them material aid, we notice one connected with G vernor Foots. This report is that that gentleman has been heard to express secession scattments in connection with the movements now in progress. On the authority of Governor Foote we pronounce this statement to be wholly without foun istion. He never has, in all his eventual political lite, expressed such sentiments. His course when in the United States can be allowed the statement with the course of the memorable Gubernatorial struggle in Mississippi, when the issue was distinctly made—Union or Disanton—give the lie to the rumor. That Governor Foote is impulsive, every outletted when the control of the Committee of Vigilance, every outletted. The proposed is the proposed and the will cooperate with them sgainst all hostile opposition on the part of the Committee of Vigilance, and that he will cooperate with them sgainst all hostile opposition on the part of the Committee of Vigilance, and that he will cooperate with them sgainst all hostile opposition on the part of the "law and order party."—San Francisco Balletin.

Down Among The Dran Men.—We are informed upon revenue and the property of the Committee of Committee in their

on.

Down Among the Drap Mrn.—We are informed upon eliable authority that the Vigilance Committee, in their

investigation into the case of Thomas B. Cunningham, have efficient authority evidence that he was in the habit, while connected with the other of Coroner of this courty, of desintering the bodies of persons who had been buried, for the purpose of dropping them in the docks, and thus receiving the fees attending an inquest. In this way it is said one body has been made to do service three or four times, or as long as it would hold together. This accounts in part for the great number of bodies that, but a little while ago, were constantly found under the wharves.—San Francisco True Californian, June 20.

The "LAW AND GRUER" FORCES.—The San Francisco

Ninto's Games. "The pleasing and very popular en-tertainment, "The seven Ages of Woman," is to be re-ceated by Miss Stanley this evening. Nimo's Gamen —The pleasing and very popular entertainment. "The seven Ages of Woman," is to be repeated by Miss Stanley this evening.

Bower Thearex.—Mr. Brougham's dramatic version of "Bavid Copperfield" is to be produced, with a superior cast, to blight. Mr. B. plays Micawber; Mr. Fisher, Fegotty; Mine. Pontsi, Mrs. Micawber; Mr. Grace as Jonathan Plongnoy. Rely upon it the bouse will be crowded, and it will be necessary to go early to procure a sent.

Broadway Varieries.—The popular drama of "Ingomar" is still on the bills. Misses Louise, Mary, Carrie, Helen, Master George, and all the others, nightly receive the warmest plaudits from large audiences for their excellent delibrations of character in this play.

Friench Thearne.—A very respectable audience assembled in Chinese Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of witnessing the acting by the French company, under the direction of M. Declos, but owing to an accident to the gas pipes it became necessary to defer the performances till this evening. The entertainments consist of "Le Czar de Russie Charpentier," "La Decouverte de l'Amerique, "and "socus un Bec de Gez."

Keller's Furne Hall.—Patriotic, political, allegorical and miscedeneous tableaux, music, songs, &c., are announced for this evening. These desirous of ascertaining the strength of political parties should witness the "Election," in which Mr. Keller has tutroduced the three Presidential candidates. This scene invariably elicits the invelost manifestations among those present.

Wood's Missirats.—The new and very amusing burlesque, "Ye Loater Torye," is to be given, with songs, &c., to night. It is reported that George and his friends are preparing for their summer tour.

Music and Dascing—M. Charpentier, assisted by a number of eminent artists, will

PACIFIC THEATRICALS.

tisco Stage.

The Union theatre, San Francisco, is open under the management of J. B. Booth and A. R. Phelps.

Mr. G. Loder, John Dunn, Mrs. G. N. Sinclair, the Misses Gougenheim and M'lle Duret had sailed for Aus

Miss Caroline Chapman, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Burrill, Mrs. Hamilton, and Messrs. W. B. Chapman, Wilder, Hann and Hamilton arnounce that they have formed themselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of giving theatrical performances at the American theatre, of which they have taken a lease for six months. The season was to commence on Saturday, June 21.

The Deseret, Utah, Theatre closed March 31, when the stage manager, Mr. David Candland, delivered the following queer address:—

GENTLEMES AND LADIES—Before the curtain falls to finally close our dramatic season, permit me, on behalf of the association, to take a brief review of incidents. In presenting ourselves as a company of players, we have done so under such circumstances as characterise no other company in the world. The Deseret Dramatic Association is a support of the company in the world. study to fit them for the stage. We flatter ourselves, however, as a company of consedians, legitimately our role, (though der latted from in some few instances to graffly the tragic taste of some). Yet, even then, we will not yield the palm to please by our efforts, if not to excel. In speaking thus, we fearlessly refer to the fluished character of the prying Paul, or the love of pictures and juga displayed by Cousin Joe and Margery, or the trenor of the victumized victim, Byron Tremaine Peiham Podge, or the chip performed by Margetts. We have not treated you to a very great variety, simply owing, I believe to the stoppage of the Eastern mail, so ably conducted; hence to foreign correspondence from Casstantinople to our friend Solomon. We are sincere when we say that the yea at the dear made by Marbeta and Mrs. Wilson was light and airy—two times necessary for health and comfort. We have endouvored, as the gentle Parthenia drew the sword from Ingemar, to draw your mind from the pressing cares of life, and give food for thought and reflection. And while the black Othello, icalous as the devil, with his blacker companion lago, have been as hibbted, the contrast was made more apparent by the fair Deademona. In all our representations we have been, houset in them as the playing copy of any theatre in the world, notwithstanding the charges against us of curiodine; "aye, as homest, I dere he sworn," as Martha Gibbs." Grocest, I dere he sworn," as Martha Gibbs. "Grocest, I dere he world, notwithstanding the charges against us of curiodine; "always is. And what is true of him always to grow and the gray of the same good performance of the crabbed bentatus, and the planney of the client Causs Chaudius and the Grasp of the same good performer, or the bluffness of Colonel Jamas, and the missing, the planney of the client Causs Chaudius and the Grasp of the same good performer, or the bluffness of Colonel Jamas, and the missing of the carbon by the propage of the planney of the client and colone of the carbon by the plann

FIFTEEN PERSONS POISONED—ONE DEAD, AND SECRETAL IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—A most lamentable and singular affair occurred in this city this week. On Wednesday evening last, a party of friends were invited to take ten with the family of fir. James Steele, and all enjoyed themselves, and returned to their homes in good faith. During the night, every one of the party, including Mr. Steele's family, were taken violently ill, and sent for their respective family physicians. Since their first attack, they have all undergone the most intense suffering, and give positive evidence of having been posoned. As yet, the nature of the poison nor the manner in which it was taken, has not been ascertained. The following is a lust of the unfortunate sufferers.—Mr. James Steele, wife and two children; Mr. Thomas Huston, wife and two children; Mr. Thomas Huston, wife and two children; Mr. Webb Mrs. Theophilus Jones. The youngest daughter of Mr. Steele died on Thursday night. A post mortem examination of the body was made yesterday evening, but it was too laste to ascertain the result before our paper went to press. A majority of the sufferers are still in a very critical condition.—Rieing Sun (Ia.) Visitor, July 12.

Affairs in Central America. OPPICIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN HALVADOR TO THE PROVI-SIONAL PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA—SENOR DON

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN SALVADOR, TO THE FROVISIONAL FRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA—SENOR DON
PATRICIO BIVAS.

COULDING MAS.

SENOR—As 8000 as positive news had been received
here of the invasion of the republic of Nicaragua by the
Americans under the com mand of walker, the government of San Salvador could not but observe in this fact
a threat to the independence and nationshity of Central
America; and I believe all good patriots far from lending
then ad towards fastening the rule of the adventurers
upon this country, ought, on the contrary, to fight and to
make every effort in order to weaken, and finally destroy
the influence and authority which they were enabled to
acquire in consequence of the forces of this Salad being
peralyzed, and the minds of its inhabitants being divided
by civil was.

To disapprove of such a scandalous success, to communicate to all portions of the constry the just apprehension
it would necessarily produce, and to come to an agreement with all liberal givern ment, in order to deliver
this unfortunate people with the others of this section of
Americas from the meet illegal and inquintous oppression,
and to such an end were feeling of this a liministration,
by it, as soon as it was converted all the measures taken,
by it, as soon as it was converted in the measures taken,
our liberties and most sacred rights were denoted.

The difficult position wherein the most influential persons found themselves at the critical moment when a
capitulation put Granaga into the hands of the filbusters,
may, to a certain point, exculpate them for their having
attempted is those days of trial and conflicts, to agree
upon and to let d their aid to certain acts calculated to
give confidence to the strangers, and to vest with a show
of legality the compand in the man whom it was pretended to establish in power.

But from the moment in which that state of confusion
introduced by the new erder of things was passing away
—as soon as Walker began to impudently violat

REPLY. LEON, May 14, 1858.

SENOR:—
I read the letter which you have addressed to me in the name of the President of your republic, under date of 7th inst., and, as the contents are highly injurious to the dignity of the government which I represent, and of which I must be jealous, in compliance with the rights of this republic, I judge it proper to return it to you without answer. I am, with all my respect, your obedient servant,

PATRICIO RIVAS. PATRICIO RIVAS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA TO ITS INHABITANTS.

NICARAGUANS !—To day I have taken possession of the office of Provisional President of the republic. My duty as a citizen to contribute to the well being of this unfortunate country induces me to accept an office so beset with difficulties. You are already acquainted with the untoward events which have caused this change in the administration.

To day, when our country is so much threatened by the enemies of public liberty, who, on our frontiers, under the pretext of destroying a foreign element, pretend to establish a disastrous degrading and oppressive domination; to-day I do not doubt that all good Nicaraguans and true patriots will joyfully offer themselves to detend, with courage and energy, the honor of Nicaragua and the liberal principles which the majority of the nation has deemed convenient to adopt. Why are the services (so called) of Central America to dictate laws to a people which always stood in the vanguard of democry.

grant us bappiress and prosperity.

Nicaraguans' behold those sanguitary bands who, for so long a time, make use of you as more instruments for satisfying their ambition; behold those unnatural soas who will not remember that, no longer than seven months ago, a great revolution was put at end to in which many of your fathers, brothers and sons were the victims. Be hold, I repeat, those very men inviting you to-day to throw yourselves again into a fratricidal war, wisning thereby to render you, at the same time, traitors to your country and to liberal principles. But God always protects justice and those of good intent, and under his patronage is shall energetically endeaver to lead you by the path of progress to your happiness.

Granda, June 21, 1856. FERMIN FERRER.

## Our Callao Correspondance.

CALLAO, June 12, 1856. Trade Improving—The Chinchas Fleet—Good Desputch in Vessels—Hints to Cumers—Political Lull—No American Man-of-War in Port.

Since our last nothing worthy of note has transpired We have to report many new arrivals, and the floet at the Chinchas is increasing in numbers daily. The increase in the number of ships has made business brisk again, and Callao begins to assume its old time appearance. Ships at the island are having the best of despatch

The American ship Westward Ho, has on board about eighteen hundred tons, and was engaged in taking in and trimming it, about seventoen days. Other vessels

are having equally good despatch.

Everything seems quiet here in the political market, but it may be the calm that precedes a storm. It is about time for excitement of some kind, and the long looked for revolution may break out upon us at any time. The Peravian government have commenced paying their English debt, and for a few days drafts on England could be

lish debt, and for a few days drafts on England could be purchased at high rates, but the amount to be drawn against was soon taken up, and the number of people anxious to remit seems as great as ever.

Ships bound here in ballast or baving no freight to collect, would find it to their interest to bring enough American gold to pay their bills, as R is worth at all times a premium-never iess than five per cent, and oftener ten and twelve. This, of course, is better than drawning on account of their guano charters at the exorbitant rates charged for so doing.

Our port is often visited by English and French ships of war, but we seldom see American men of war. We hear that the storeship Fredonia, now stationed at Valparaiso, is coming here. We hope so, but it seems almost too good to be true.

In addition to the present facilities for loading ships at the Chinchas, Messrs. Crosby & Co., an American house doing business here, have a line ship at the islands fitted up as a store, having on board a fine stock of ship chandlery and stores—in fact, every article a ship may require. Many vessels are salling from the islands direct.

Many vessels are sailing from the islands direct.

Disastracus firm in Mashville.—The Nashville, Tenn., Union, of the loth inst., gives the following particulars of a destructive fire which occurred in that city on the previous day :—A fire broke out in the extensive bedstead manufactory of Mr. J. W. McCombs, corner of Church and Cherry streets, and in a few moments the entire building was in flames. The yard adjoining was filled with plank and other lumber, which rendered it impossible for human energy to stay the progress of the flames. The fire spread as far as the residence of Captain James Williams on the north, to Summer street on the west, and burned four buildings on Church street on the south. We annex a list of the buildings burnt, and as far as possible the loss and insurance:—Building owned by Jno. Overton, occupied by J. W. McCombs as a bedstead manufactory; entirely consumed, with a large amount of lumber—McComb's loss estimated at from \$12,000 to \$14,000. No msurance. Residence of W. R. Cornelius entirely consumed. No insurance. Masonic Hail. Loss \$10,000. Insured for \$5,000 in the United Firemer's Insurance Company. Paint shop, owned by Gen. W. G. Harging, occupied by Messes. Beasley & Suth, entirely consumed. No insurance. Son & Mitchell's marble works. Loss and damage to marble, etc., \$5,000. No insurance. On Church street—Residence owned by Dr. Overton, occupied by Mr. Wilkinson as a boarding house, entirely consumed. No insurance. Two offices owned by Ir. Overton, one occupied by Mr. Wilkinson as a boarding house, entirely consumed. Residence owned by Dr. Hall statuted for \$1,100. Office owned and occupied by Mr. Sacw as a boarding house, entirely consumed. Residence and office of Dr. G. A. J. Mayleid, entirely consumed. Residence and office of Dr. G. A. J. Mayleid, entirely consumed. Residence and office of Dr. G. A. J. Mayleid, entirely consumed. Residence and office of Dr. G. A. J. Mayleid, entirely consumed. Residence and office of Dr. G. A. J. Mayleid, entirely consumed. Residence and o

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Dispersion of the Free State Legislature by Colonel Summer.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Democratic Press.]

Torse, K. T., July 5, 1856.

Yesterday was marked by one of the most outrageous occurrences that mark our national annals. Franklin bieroc, not content with all his previous infamy on Kansas affairs, consummated it by a crowning act of outrage on free institutions. The federal troops rode into town in battle array and dispersed the Legislature.

A great mass convention had been called to assemble at Topeka. Owing to the political troubles and insecurity in the Territory it was not so generally attended as had been expected, but there were about one thousand persons, men and women, there.

Col. Summer had been collecting a large military force in the neighborhood of Topeka, and as it was reported that he intended to drive out the Legislature and disperse the people assembled, with his troops, considerable excitement prevailed. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, U. S. Marshal Donaldson came into Topeka, accompanied by Judge Elmore. He stated that he had a communication to make. The President of the Convention, Mr. Currier, of Leavenworth invited them both to the stand, when Donaldson said he had a proclamation to make, and got Judge Elmore to read, first a copy of the President's last February proclamation, then Shannon's June proclamation, which he rend from a little piece of scissoring from a newspaper, and lastly the following:

\*\*IROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOYERNOR OF RANSAS.\*\*
Whereas, we have been reliably informed that a number of persons claming legislative powers are about to assemble in the town of Topeka for the purpose of adopting a code of laws or of executing other legislative movement, and thus in effect to a communication of the determination of the further institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute institution

the land and disturbers of the peace and tranquillity of the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand, and easured to be affixed the soal of the Territory, this sin day of July, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the 80th.

Acting Governor of Kanasa Territory.

The proclamation of the Fresident and the orders under it require me to sustain the Executive of the Territory in executing the laws and preserving the peace. I, therefore, hereby announce that I shall maintain the proclamation at all hazards.

Colonel 1st Cavalry Commanding.

Having read this to the Convention, the Marshal asked if they had any message to carry back to Col. Sumner. The treatient of the Convention told him that this was not the Legislature, but a public convention, and that they had no reply to make. The Marshal and Judge Elmore departed. The Convention resumed its business, but a run or was soon in circulation that some memoers of the Legislature, which was to assemble at 12 o'clock of the Legislature, which was to assemble at 12 o'clock.

The President of the Convention told him that this was not the Legislature, but a public convention, and that they had no reply to make. The Marshal and Judge Elmore departed. The Convention resumed its business, but a run or was soon in circulation that some memoers of the Legislature, which was to assemble at 12 o'clock, were afraid to meet, but were willing to be dispersed by the proclamation. A resolution was offered by Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, as follows:—

Resolved, That we deem it incumbent on the General Assembly to convene at the time to which it adjourned, and go on with their work, and form a code of laws for the State of Kansas, and that any attempt on their part to adjourn, or gleld to anything short of forelible expulsion, even to the risk of life, will be a violation of that sacred duty, for which their constituents will ever wood them responsible.

Mr. HUTCHINSON introduced this with some prefatory remarks. Mr. John HUTCHINSON took the stand and declared himself in favor of the resolution. He was a member of the Legislature, and should go to the Assembly and stay to perform his duty till force was employed to drive him off.

Mr. WATSON rose and opposed the resolution. He was not a member, but thought they should not assemble after the proclamation was read. He was in favor of submitting, and thought it would not do to meet. It would not do to resist the troops when they had ordered it.

Mr. Addis, another member, rose and said that he was in down of submitting, and thought it would not do to resist the troops when they had ordered it.

Mr. Addis, another member, rose and said that he was in down of submitting, and thought it would not do to revest him from speaking, but was hooted down amidst the loudest cries for "Phillips." Col. Phillips then spoke and said:—

Gentlemen of Kanaas—In rising to speak on this resolution, I most heartly endores the sentiment it contains. In this emergency, and while conflicting opinions of duty

Repeated the recommendate this most grevous outrage, the violent dispersion of a popular representative body, by the storig arm of the federal troops, lettit come. We should do nothing to recognize the moral or legal to the company of the company

crief him pass.

Colonel Samer did not pause to inquire whether the Senate was or was not in reasion, but proceeded to tell them that by virtue of the orders of the President he was there to disperse them, and ordered them to disperse. Having said so, Colonel Summer looked at them to see how they took his announcement. The members of the Senate were standing in a circle, tooking at him respectfully, but they did not move. There was a long and disagreeable pause, which Summer broke by asking, "Wedl, gentlemen, do you consider yourselves dispersed."

Mr. Thorsyrox, President of the Senate, replied thus:—Col. Summer, the? Senate is not in session and camerinamake any reply to you, neither can any member of it.

Mr. Thorsyrox then asked if Col. Summer, after his orders to disperse, would permit them to convene, so as to receive any communication he might have to make.

The Colonia said—No, my orders are that you must not be permitted to meet, and I cannot allow you to do any business.

Marshal Bonatzeon, beginning to think that some advantage was about to be taken of the "Law and Order party," stepped up and spoke. He confronted the members of the Senate, and holding his hat in one hand, and raising the other, geniculated with the point of his fanger, as he said in at emulous, squeaking voice: "Wed, I want all o' you members to promise that you won't meet here again any more, and if you won't"—and here J. B. D. shook his head—"Pil arrest every one of ye—every member." This was monatrously outrageous. It was bad enough for the troops to break in with their cannon and sabres on the representatives of a free people, but for a miserable tool of the slavocracy thus to menace and insult because he had some five hundred dragoons at his back, was monatrone. If he had a writ to serve against any man it was his sud-

expression of the whole, which was assented to.

Col. Summer then left the hall. As he went down stairs, and just before he must the crowd that was auxiously waiting outside, Col. Phillips, who had left the Senate chamber with him, said aloud, "Colonel, you have robbed Oliver Cromwell of his laurels." Col. Summer poused and regarded Phillips with astonishment, as if he had for the first time realized the importance of what he had done.

When he got out on the street he assured many of these who gathered round him that he did not wish to interier with the Convention as then assembled there; that he had merely been sent to disperse the Largeliature, and recognized their right to meet on the did fully. Three cheers were again proposed by some cas, for Colonel Summer, and given. Three cheers for John C. Fremont were then given.

At this point the dragoous were filed off in marching order, when three cheers were given for "the Topein constitution and the ctate Legislature." Some of the pre-slavery officers looked round rather flercely when this was given, but Summer's sharp voice was heard giving the order, "Forward—march," and just as that military band who, under the American flag, which waved from the hall of the Legislature, had committed one of the most grievous outrages recorded in our history, spurred help horses to leave the streets of Topeks, three groans were given for Franciin Pierce, and so deep and loud that it startled the horses of the troopers, and made them break from line as they defled past.

When they left, the Free State Convention resumed business, and the volunteers paraded the streets.

the early part of May. For many years such cold weather has not been known here, and the season is some three weeks later than usual.

The Rio Grande is higher than it has been for twenty years, and still rising. The river bottom, opposite Dana Ana, is under way, as is also the garden belonging to the troops at Fort Fillmore, on which the water stanas three feet. The houses in the same bottom have all been abandoned, and are failing down. The town of San Elizario is only saved, so far, by the canal bank which runs to the north of the town. The water bubbles up in the streets, and, in many cases, several families have abandoned their houses, in the centre of the town, thuking them unsafe. The water and mud is a foot doep in the store of Lewis Dytton, whose goods have all been removed. The crops, which a few weeks since looked so fine, are in great danger of being entirely lost. Many fields are already ulined.

The large quantity of snow to the north of Santa Fe, now melting, is the cause of the inundation. The reads from Dona Ana to below San Elizario are almost impussable.

The United States Court, Benedict, Judge, will sit at the Messila on Monday, the 9th. Haif the people in the county of El Pase have been summoned to attend. Much dissatisfaction exists respecting this Court, held in an adjoining Territory. Most of the United States business originated in this county; the people think they are cautiled to have the Court held here, and not be compelled, at the expense of time and money, to go sixty or seventy miles for the benefit of others.

miles for the benefit of others.

From the Rie Grande.

We have Brownsville, Texas, papers to the 18th ult, and they are very barren of news.

The Figg of the 18th publishes the following extract from a letter dated Rie Grande City, June 12. It confirms a report we had, vis Sao Antonio, of some lynching on the Rio Grande:

We have had a little banging at this place. A few days ago two robbers—one a white man and the other a Mexican—were hanged. They had robbed the church at Guarero, and attempted to steal the horses from a detachment of Rifles, and were caught in the act. The winter man fired at the sentinel, the ball passing through his cap. Some say that he is Kellogg. He gave his name as Kingaley, from St George's Island, Fia. And to be even, the Mexicans hung four or five white men yesterday, near Camargo, for horse stealing, said to be drammed out soldiers and deserters. The affair on this side has kicked up quite a sir, in consequence of the Rifles taking the matter into their own hands. The civil authorities tried very hard to get the property stolen by those men, amounting to near \$2,000, into their hands, but it would not be given up to them. They tried the men and liberated them—then the Rifles gave them justice under a tree.

It is said that among the men hung by the Mexicans are the two who were run off from here in March last.

The Galveston News of the 6th inst., furnishes the following additional intelligence:—

The schooner Ann Maria, Capt. Martin, from Brasca Santiage for New Orleans, arrived here on Thursday, having as passenger the United States Deputy Marshal, Pistrict Aftorney, and a portion of the jurens who attended the United States Court at Brownsville. Nine of the jurens, who attended the United States Court at Brownsville. Nine of the jurens, who attended the United States Court is Brownsville none twenty-seven days, but no important cases were finally determined.

The United States Court was in session at Brownsville some twenty-seven days, but no important cases were finally determi

THE MISSISSIPPI MAIL CONTRACT.—THE GLOVER AND MATHER CASE —The First Compitoller of the Pressury is said, this morning, to have rendered his decision in the new famous Glover and Mather case. It will be recollected that Glover and Mather case. It will be recollected that Glover and Mather contracted with the Postmaster General, under the last administration, to carry an express mail on the Mississippi, from Louisville to New Orleans, &c., in seven days, in passenger and low pressure boats, and that the present Postmaster General, in view of the exigencies of the public service, declined carrying out that arrangement. The parties then applied to Congress for damages, and a bill was passed for their relief, directing the auditing of their account for damages, and its payment, not to exceed \$200.000. The Compitolier has awarded them the full sum specified in the law, it is said also that under his decision they will probably eventually obtain by act of Congress as much more.—Wahington Star, July 15.